

Nashville Union.  
For Freedom and Nationality.  
S. C. BUCKNER, Editor.  
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1863.

Progress of Public Sentiment.

Revolutions set men to thinking, and embolden them in giving expression to their thoughts. We daily hear and read sentiments from Southern men in regard to the system of negro slavery, which, if uttered a few years ago, would have made their authors the victims of lynch law. Men now talk boldly of slavery, because it is suffered to do so. The people have been aroused by the arrival of the present dreadful domestic convulsion, predicted by Madison, Jefferson, and Henry, and the thought of which thrilled the soul of John Hancock, like the tolling of a fire bell at midnight. The people are aroused, and all inquire what brought about the rebellion against a mild government, which oppressed no man? In other revolutions, it has been the oppressor who rebelled; but in this strange rebellion of ours, it is the oppressed—the pro-slavery faction—the most prosperous men of the nation—a little oligarchy of some three hundred thousand people, among over 30,000,000, who ruled the whole land with a rod of iron. Since the foundation of our government, the oligarchy has been overbearing, clamorous for power, and insatiable, even on the verge of revolt, and threatening to do so, unless they were not pacified for a brief space, with concessions and compromise. Now all this has aroused the spirit of investigation among the people, who are inquiring into the nature of the slave system of the rebellious States, which the Louisville Journal asserts to be "a vital institution" of the Government, and necessary to "keep in check the unbridled radicalism" of non-slaveholding States. Among the loyalists of the South who have passed through the fiery furnace of affliction, there is now scarcely a difference of opinion as to the pernicious influence of slavery. General Hamilton, of Texas, declared in a speech delivered in New York recently, that his mind was unalterably fixed against the institution of slavery, because it had made war upon the Government. Read the resolutions of the East Tennessee soldiers published in our columns the other day, and see how boldly they speak on this topic. Then consider the march of events in Maryland and Missouri. Listen to the declaration of Governor Johnson, that the Government is of greater value than banks, or tariffs, or slavery, and if any of these stand in the way of the Government they must be crushed out that the Government may go onward. Scarcely a day passes in which we do not receive letters from, or converse with soldiers and sailors from the Northwest and from Kentucky, who entered the war as pro-slavery Democrats, but who now declare their firm conviction that the system of negro slavery is incompatible with a democratic Government. "What," they ask, "shall we consent to give our lives for our country, and shall the South refuse to give up the institution which has been and must be as long as it exists, a source of bitter strife?" We talked the other day with a highly intelligent officer, who was editor of a Democratic paper in Arkansas for twelve years, and he assured us that in the whole regiment of which he was a member, and which contained a large number of Democrats, there was hardly a man whose opinions as to the necessity of removing slavery was not as firm as his own. We are told by firm men that although slavery be a great evil, yet it would be difficult to remove, and must therefore be let alone. But if slavery be a great evil now, what will it be when the number of the slaves shall be doubled and quadrupled? It is hard for us to remove now, how much harder will it be for our children? Shall we force upon our posterity the work of removing 8,000,000 of slaves when we are troubled with the presence of 4,000,000? Policy, justice and humanity forbid us to act as dishonorably.

Men stand appalled and paralyzed in the presence of this cancer on our political body, which Henry Clay pronounced to be the "greatest curse of all human evils."

We rejoice to know, however, that there is a glorious progress in public sentiment now rapidly going on, and that in spite of the conservative choir which has gathered itself around "this boundless Upan," singing plaintively to the great multitude which is gathered around them, with spears and pickaxes, that the Upan tree will be dug up by the roots, and the nation will no more be poisoned with its noxious exhalation, or poisoned with its blistering dews.

The newspapers whose war cry is not against the rebels but against the Administration, are as dumb as death in reference to the pending canvass for Governor of Connecticut. They tremble at the reaction in the North, and hence are silent through fear. But if Titus H. Seymour, who is an original anti-war man, and for the immediate cessation of hostilities be elected, these newspapers will cry out that Connecticut has spoken against the Administration, and a great conservative victory has been gained.

Invasion of Kentucky.

The Louisville Democrat of the 26th inst., reported that Gen. BRECKINRIDGE had entered Louisville with 12,000 to 15,000 troops. We have received so many extravagant reports from Louisville heretofore respecting invasions, that it is hard to say how much credit is to be attached to this last rumor. Rebel advisers say that BRECKINRIDGE was in Chattanooga on the 22nd inst., so that one part of the tale falls to the ground. The proclamation issued in his name, of course was done by proxy. We have no doubt that there is a rebel force in Kentucky, but it does not number half, perhaps not one-third of fifteen thousand. Even if the rebel force be so large, we assure our readers that it can effect nothing of much consequence; save stealing horses and cattle, and carrying off provisions. We will not give particulars, but our friends may feel easy, for the Government is and has been vigilant. It has been well posted in regard to the movements of the rebels, and their present expedition will retreat far more ingloriously than their former one from Kentucky.

The Louisville Journal urges the people to remember "that the Northern Democracy are fighting face to face with the abolitionists, while the Union men of Kentucky are fighting face to face with the secessionists, and that there is accordingly the same reason for the latter to expose and denounce the acts of Jeff. Davis & Co. as every turn as there is for the former to expose and denounce the acts of Lincoln & Co. in like manner."

The administration of LINCOLN & Co. is, according to the Journal to be denounced at every turn "in like manner" as the administration of Jeff. Davis & Co. At a time of extraordinary national peril, when patriots are concerned, not about the party which shall control the country, but whether we are to have a country at all, or not, this Kentucky organ, which calls itself conservative, but which is as incendiary and radical as JACK CADE, WAT TYLER or DAN SNAY, attempts to stir up the people to war against the Federal Administration, which we are solemnly bound to obey for two years to come. And it is not only to be denounced, but it is to be denounced as vehemently as the usurpation of Jeff. Davis and the Richmond junta. And who are LINCOLN & Co. that they are to be denounced as bitterly as though they were armed traitors? One of the company is Mr. SEWARD, the Secretary of State, a man who was considered an intellectual giant when CLAY and WEBSTER were there; a diplomatist who, while the whole country apprehended foreign intervention, conducted our international affairs with consummate skill and address. The load was vast, but the shoulders of ATLAS have proved equal to the burden. Another of the company is Secretary CHASE, whose masterly skill in managing, and reducing to a safe and regular system the disordered and imperilled finances and credit of the Government, against which existed an extraordinary combination of adverse circumstances, has given confidence and cheerfulness to the people, and will enable him to rank in history with MONROE and ALEXANDER HAMILTON. The fame of CHASE alone would shed immortal honor upon the present administration. On his shoulders rested a most fearful responsibility. His was the duty of furnishing the sinews of war, and sustaining the national credit. The administration thus malignantly denounced by the Journal, might ask to be judged mildly by Kentucky loyalists, at least, Kentucky has been treated with extraordinary consideration by the Government. Her requests and counsels were long heeded to a most perilous extent. The blood and treasure of the nation has been poured out like water for her protection, even while some of her leading politicians, the Journal among them, were hobnobbing upon the "crutch of neutrality." A venerable member of the last Kentucky Legislature said that the administration had expended \$100,000,000. Why then this factious denunciation of the administration? No man is such a fool as to believe that continual opposition to, and denunciation of the administration, whose legal duty it is to conduct the war, can possibly promote the vigorous and successful prosecution of the war. A man would hardly think of helping a fireman to put out a conflagration by pelting his back with bricks. The only explanation which can be given of the course pursued by such papers as the Louisville Journal towards the administration, is that they are the organs of a faction, which seeks to ride into power by crying down the present administration, and who are anxious for the old pro-slavery Southern Democratic party to again obtain control of the nation. What an ignominious motive for a party at a time like the present!

The Louisville Democrat has been "sipping full of horrors." Listen to it: Over us, as over stricken Sodom, pours the merciless vengeance of an offended Heaven, while fiery serpents trail along the ground, and earth bursts her heaving bosom in gushing fountains of sulphurous fire. Above, nothing but the red terror of a burning sky; around nothing but the crackling embers and ashes of a flaming nation; beneath, the quaking crust of an uprising hell.

We can imagine no picture more terrible than the above except that of the fellow, who at one and the same time was afflicted with red pepper in his eyes, a flea between his shoulders, a cholic in his belly, and a hornet in the seat of his breeches.

Confiscation Order of Seizure.

The following is a dispatch to the Associated Press from Washington: The issuing of the order of seizure under the act commonly called the confiscation law, has resulted in the seizure of a large number of slaves. While it is enjoined upon them to be vigilant to execute the statutes, they are required to be careful to avoid hasty and imprudent seizures. In every instance they must be satisfied that there is probable cause for the seizure, and that they have reasonable ground to believe that they can prove in court the facts necessary to warrant the condemnation. For otherwise, besides the injustice that may be done to individuals, the Government would be put to great expense and be discredited by the frequent failure of its prosecutions. There have as yet been no condemnations under the confiscation law. But information has reached Washington from various quarters of preliminary proceedings in the premises.

We have received a letter signed "Snicker," giving an account of Colonel HALL's brilliant victory over MOORE at Milton. The letter is well written, but has been so long delayed that we believe all its statements have been anticipated in our columns. We shall be glad to hear from our correspondent again.

The Richmond Whig, of the 18th, has an article on the "South-west," in which it admits as possibly true an assertion that "the people of the South-west are more inclined to peace, especially with the North-west, than the Atlantic States of the Confederacy." The Whig attributes this inclination to the reverses of the rebel arms in the West. The Whig says: "The Yankees now hold Nashville more firmly than before, threaten seriously the occupation of East Tennessee, are not dislodged from Northern Mississippi, have again entered Florence, and make a promise—not altogether idle—of entering Georgia."

"This is the painful history of our arms in Tennessee and Kentucky. If we cross the Mississippi, and inquire the results of our efforts in the West, the record is too humiliating to be read at length. No man cares to hear the story of the Confederate cause after the fall of McCulloch and the joining of Price's forces to those of Beauregard. The chronicle is not more and than it is shameful. It may be summed up by the disheartening announcement made in our late exchanges that the armies of *Belmont and Hindman have dwindled from thirty-five thousand down to a mere brigade.* In Texas and in the Indian Territory the story is much the same—large armies raised and nothing accomplished. Concerning Arizona and New Mexico, we have ceased to have any thing whatever. Perhaps they are no longer considered a part of the Confederacy."

"When the fortunes of war have been so uniformly adverse, it is not surprising that a people who see in its prolongation not subjugation, but the further ravaging of their fields, the loss of their slaves and the burning of their homes, should desire its termination at the earliest moment, and perhaps be willing to make concessions which others more fortunate would reject. It is not believed that the South-west looks with ultimate success of the cause, or is unwilling to make as great sacrifices as the people in the valley and in tide-water Virginia have done; but when they perceive that after months past by without any headway being made by our armies, and with only a partial resistance to the enemy's advance, they naturally enough distrust the arbitrament of the sword and incline to the expedients of diplomacy."

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Friday last, placed on their road for the trip to Cincinnati the most elegant and sumptuously-finished sleeping car in the United States. It is novel in its construction, being divided into several separate apartments or state rooms, with wide berths, each state room being furnished with a washstand and basin and ever, mirror, chair, etc. The upholstery, curtains, and other drapery are rich and tasteful, the whole car in appearance being brilliantly elegant, and as comfortable as the room of a hotel.

The newly elected Senator from California, Connors, by recent reports, it seems is not only sound as a Union man, but approves of the President's Emancipation Proclamation and is for pulling up the accused institution of slavery by the roots. —*Saturday (O.) Register.*

If the institution was "pulled up by the roots," and tossed over the ocean into Africa, the overwhelming majority of the Southern people would rejoice more loudly and heartily than anybody else.

The new commander of the Department of the Ohio, Maj.-Gen. BURNESIDE, accompanied by his staff, arrived at Cincinnati on Tuesday morning last. His staff consisted of Lieut.-Col. L. RICHMOND, Major Wm. CUTTICK, Capt. CURTIS, Capt. PERL, Capt. FEARNEY, Capt. HUTTON, Capt. LAMBER, Capt. MORRIS, and Capt. GORDON. The General was serenaded by the citizens on Tuesday night.

A contemporary asserts that "to see porch after porch and pillar after pillar dashed to the earth by iconoclasts; to look in agony at the flashing serpents licking its blue and starry roof, and crouching with fiery teeth the very altar of our liberties: more than fear or sorrow." We think so too; so would any other man.

That intensely Copperhead paper, the New York World, styles the resistance of some traitors in Ohio to the arrest of deserters a "disgraceful spectacle." Surely the world knows better.

The price of land in the fine farming and grass regions of Kentucky continues excellent. Some 900 acres were sold in Woodford county the other day, at from \$20 to \$116 per acre.

Life in Dixie.

There is now an almost universal outcry against the unjustifiable seizure of private property, which have recently become too common. The people are beginning to feel and appreciate its enormity as they never did before; hence the outcry. If our Government, State and Confederate, wish to maintain the respect and good opinions of the people, they had better cause their officials to cease all such operations—no more akin to pillaging—at once, and adopt a system of obtaining regular supplies, the same as citizens do.

The farmer's house, corn, shocks, fodder, pork-hogs, and turkeys, are seized. The man who resisted the seizure of the pork-hogs, and the seizure of the turkeys, is now in the hands of the law.

To-day, Osnaburgh, yarns, sheetings and shirtings are higher than ever was known in Georgia. A poor country woman can't get a bunch of hares for less than ten dollars. (Chink of that! ten dollars a pound; and cotton of the highest, not more than 18 to 20 cents a pound) and it sells at eight dollars and a half per bunch by the bale. A yard of Osnaburgh, sheeting or sheeting, can not be bought for less than \$1 to \$1.10, and will cost from ninety cents to \$1.00 by the bale.

Would it not be well to send some of the numbers of life in Dixie away to that blighted region, where they can escape ABE LINCOLN'S tyranny? Humanity dictates this measure. It is cruel to keep the chivalry here when they can enjoy themselves so much better under Jeff. Davis.

General Burnside in Cincinnati.

The Quads of Wednesday says that General BURNESIDE was serenaded the evening before at the Burnet House.

Major-General Burnside then came forward and said: "I beg to thank you for the very kind manner in which you have received me, and I take it as being the more complimentary, since I have come home amongst my own people. It is the more gratifying to me because it seems to say that I have, in your opinion, done my duty. I came to you in the full and abiding faith of the success of our cause. I have seen many and many dark hours in my soldier's experience, but in my darkest hours I have felt that the right will prevail. I know that we have the physical ability to put down this rebellion, and if I doubted that, I should still feel that there was a God who would sustain the right. But I do believe that we have the strength and the ability to put down a rebellion which originated in fraud, deceit and ambition. It originated in fraud when the Southern leaders stole from the Government its arms and its arsenals, and were conspiring to its ruin while they were subsisting on its substance. If you show me Southern leaders, or a Southern sympathizer, I say, there we have an ambitious man, and the time has come when we must fight against ambition—when we must take as firm a stand against this rebellion itself. Again, gentlemen, I thank you."

Our dispatches have already announced the death at Charleston, S. C., last Wednesday morning, of the Hon. James L. Pettigrew, an eminent lawyer and statesman, a native of that State, at the age of seventy-four years. "Faithful found among the faithless, faithful only he." Mr. Pettigrew in both the revolutionary and civil wars, and was a member of the South Carolina Legislature. He was U. S. District Attorney, at a time when he held that office exposed him to odium, and he was employed, in 1862, as a Commissioner for codifying the laws of South Carolina.—*Con. Gazette.*

The First THOMAS CASE.—A United of Guilty Found.—Thomas C. Schachtel, of Meade county, indicted for treason in the United States Circuit Court has been on trial in this city since Friday last, and yesterday a verdict of guilty was rendered against him. The case was tried before the Hon. J. M. Ballard, the prosecutor being conducted by the late appearing District Attorney Thos. E. Bramlette, and the prisoner defended by Wm. F. Ballist and Isaac D. Stone, Esqs. This Schachtel was a desperado and cut-throat, who went off in 1861, when Buckner attempted to betray the State, was associated with Forrest's command, was the accused bank with Hargis's cavalry army last fall. He left that body at Red Mills, on the Rolling Fork, and went to Meade county, where he arrested the Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, and Assessor, by the order of Hargis, as he said, and succeeded in taking two away as prisoners to the rebel camp. He afterwards killed Mr. Forester, the postmaster at Big Spring, under circumstances of unusual and cold-blooded atrocity, as he was endeavoring to escape, shooting him down despite the fearful prayers and entreaties of his wife and family. The home guards of Meade then got upon his track and succeeded in arresting him, and, after indictment and a trial, upon which he was defended with consummate skill, he has been found guilty of treason. This is the first indictment and the first conviction since the rebellion broke out, and we trust that no mistaken clemency will prevent him from being the first to expiate his awful crimes on the gallows.

The Indianapolis Sentinel (Copperhead) not only manifests a wholesome dread of popular sentiment, but is a virtual confession that the Democratic politicians have been encouraging desertions. It says: "We regret to notice that the arrested deserters by the military authorities has been interfered with in several instances by different portions of the State. We hope that Democrats will not lend themselves or their influence to aid soldiers in defeating their just obligations to the Government. Obedience to law is not only a cardinal principle of the Democratic party, but it is the best evidence and test of good citizenship. The soldier honestly owes that service for the period he has enlisted. Desertion is also a mean crime. There is scarcely a circumstance which will make it defensible."

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It is said that a loyal pathos journal will shortly be started in New York under the patronage of Archbishop Hughes.

Letter to the Editors of the 16th Illinois.

The fellow who wrote the following letter to the Times, and who is so unmercifully handled by his comrades, is no doubt a member of the "Night-cap Brigade."

CAME NEAR NASHVILLE, Feb. 5. To the Editors of the Chicago Times: Being a soldier in the 16th Illinois Infantry, I write to make known to you—and, if you deem proper, you can make known through your columns—the truth in regard to certain sentiments expressed, or said to have been expressed, by the Brigade of which the 16th Illinois Infantry constitutes a part. In the first place, the field and line officers of the brigade met and put on paper their sentiments, and then had the same read separately to each regiment. Now, in regard to our regiment, I don't know, not more than one-third of the men cheerfully read the reading of these resolutions, and when the vote was called for whether they should be sent home and be published, there were not more than one hundred men that voted in their favor. This is the plain truth of the case. The fact is, there is much dissatisfaction in regard to the way the war is carried on at the present time, and our officers don't mean to have it generally known at home. They want to have it believed in the North that the soldiers are all, to a man, united in favor of the abolition of slavery, which is not the case. If it was generally known throughout the army that this was a war for the abolition of slavery, the men would throw down their arms this day.

In regard to the resolutions which our officers adopted, you without doubt have seen them before this, in the Tribune. Now, what I have written, are the facts in the case, and I would like to have the truth made known to the public. A Soldier in Co. K, 16th Ill. Inf.

The above correspondence was cut out of the Chicago Times, and sent to a member of our company. We might have noticed it before, but we don't dirty our fingers with a rag so miserable, mean and traitorous, as the above paper. What is stated therein as a fact, is a lie in toto, and we, the members of Co. K, 16th Illinois Infantry, deny that such a correspondence ever was sent by any member thereof. A traitor so mean and low, does not exist in our midst; the editors of the Chicago Times may know that from the fact that their paper is neither bought nor kept by any man in our company. We consider them as vile traitors, as those who stand in arms against—only more cowardly, and wish we had an opportunity to try our steel on them. The above is either their own manufacture, or written by another traitor outside the 16th Ill., for we honestly think there is no such character in our regiment. The editor of the Tribune gives us the name of the correspondent, or we shall think it another of their foul tricks, to belie the loyal men at home. Neither in our regiment, nor in our brigade, have yet been any resolutions prepared or adopted, but if the Copperheads want to know our sentiments, they shall soon hear them.

Resolutions of Company H, 16th Illinois Volunteers, in regard to the treasonable practice of Northern Copperheads.

Whereas, Our brethren in arms, in the Eastern and Western armies, have heretofore expressed their sentiments without reserve in regard to the intrigues of Northern traitors, which has not yet been done by our regiment as a whole; and,

Whereas, Members of our company have received letters from friends and relations at home containing treacherous language, designed to create discontent and mutiny in the ranks, also encouraging the receivers to desert.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the sentiment expressed by the majority of Illinois troops in the field. We, as naturalized citizens (with few exceptions) have, by our own choice, adopted this country for our home on account of its free institutions; and are resolved to defend "Our Country" and its glorious flag at all hazards against all enemies and traitors, North or South.

Resolved, That we endorse the President's Emancipation Proclamation, only hoping that not only a part, but all slaves may become free, and slavery be henceforth unknown in this country.

Resolved, That we approve of the Constitution Act, as a necessary war measure, but we regret that it contains such a clause as Sec. 13.

Resolved, That we will never associate with any man who forgoes his oath, and cowardly deserts the flag of the country; but we will now and at all future times, do our utmost to hand deserters over for punishment.

Resolved, That in future all letters containing traitorous language, received by us, be published, and also a copy be forwarded to the Governor, and he requested to punish the writer. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Quincy Tribune, Whig and Republican, the Nashville Union, and Chicago Tribune.

The above resolutions are signed by 64 privates, commissioned and non-commissioned officers of this Company. The Company morning report shows 68 men present.

JOSEPH SCHILLING, 1st Sgt. H. LUND, Captain Command'g Co. H, 18th Regt. Ill. Vol.

CHAS. PETRI, Maj., late Capt. Co. H, 18th Regt. Ill. Vol.

SECESSION SYMPATHIZERS COULDED OFF.—On the recent visit of the United States steamer Vanderbilt to the port of Kingston, Jamaica, the officers were harassed by having rebel songs howled in their ears, and were hooted at in the streets. In one instance the insolence of these contemptible secession sympathizers was properly punished. On a Sunday evening, about seven o'clock, a boat load of men and women, dressed in their finest gaudy apparel, boarded the ship, singing "Dixie" at the top of their voices. Several officers were sitting in the starboard galley, and very naturally felt insulted at this public show of bravado, and wished for a way to stop it, when one of them proposed to put the hose on the steam-pump and wet them down. This proposition was at once adopted, and as the boat turned to pass the gangway a full stream of cold water was thrown on the secessionists, drenching them to the skin and filling their boat half full. As they pulled towards the shore they vented their anger in loud curses against the Yankees.

It is stated that when Com. Porter's last "thundered monster" passed Vicksburg, the rebels in their haste and zeal burst seven of their largest guns in firing on her, killing and wounding a number of their own men. If all their shots had hit, they would only have succeeded in sinking a scow.

New Advertisements.

THE RAKE'S PROGRESS.  
All the World's a Stage.

ODD-FELLOWS' HALL.  
SPRAGUE'S MINSTRELS.  
CORNET BAND!

Theatrical Troupe!  
New Scenery and Stage Equipments.

Three Sports of the Old Pee Dee;  
OR, TELL  
Saddest Appearance of a Friend in a Peculiar Manner.

EXCHANGE.  
SIGHT DRAFTS  
NEW YORK, — ON —  
CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS,  
Drafts on Washington,  
— AND —  
QUARTERMASTERS' VOUCHERS,

CASHED BY  
A. G. SANFORD & CO.,  
Exchange and Money Dealers,  
MERCHANTS' BANK, 50 CHURCH ST.

RAN AWAY.  
FROM THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. WILSON, ABOUT  
two miles from Nashville, on the Boone Vista  
Place, about three weeks since, my son, FRANK  
CHANCELLER, between 16 and 17 years old. He has  
fair skin, light blue eyes, and on very short  
brown hair, blue jeans trousers, and a black  
coat; he is a good looking young man. I am going  
to seek him in Illinois, and on my way will  
take him with me, and any person knowing where  
he is will confer a great favor on me by letting me  
know where I may find him. Any information left  
at the Union office, will be thankfully received.  
March 25, 1863. A BARTING.

RAN AWAY.  
FROM THE SUBURB OF YESTERDAY EVENING,  
two hours after dark, a wagon, with a very short  
man from the river on Spring street. One is light  
city hair, 16 hands high, the other a boy, about  
12 hands high, and one lone boot. I will  
give \$100 reward to any person who will deliver them  
at any stable in the city, and information left at the  
Union office, so that I can get them.  
March 25, 1863. J. R. McLAUGHLIN.

SUGAR OF THE NORTH!  
AN IMPORTANT WORK  
HAS  
Just Been Issued!

ENTITLED,  
SORGO;  
OR,  
Sugar Growing in the North!

BEING A TREATISE OF THE CULTURE OF THE  
CHINESE AND AFRICAN  
SUGAR CANE!

With full instructions with regard to the  
Manufacture of Syrup and Sugar,  
The work is perfectly practical and is handsomely  
illustrated and contains 216 pages.

Price in paper binding, 50 cts.  
or handsomely bound in cloth, 75 cts.  
Sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of price.  
Agents wanted. Address,  
APPLIZATE & CO.,  
Publishers, 44 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

Notice to Absentees 1st Mid. Tenn.  
Cavalry.  
ALL MEMBERS OF THIS REGIMENT IN THE  
city, will report to me at No. 1505 Columbia  
street, on or before the 1st of April, 1863, and  
new data from date they will be treated as deserters.  
By order of L. COL. ROBERT G. ALBRIGHT,  
Commanding Regiment.  
C. D. Buss, 3d Lt. Co. A, 1st Mid. Tenn. Cav.  
Nashville, March 27, 1863.

VINEGAR.  
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS MADE ARRANGEMENTS  
for a constant supply of Superior High  
Wine Vinegar, for family use, orders left at the  
Broadway Mills will be attended to.  
J. D. DICKEY, Agent.  
March 27, 1863. (Signature over.)

1863. 1863.  
HATS  
AND  
GENTLEMEN'S  
FURNISHING GOODS

FOR THE  
SPRING.  
N. LANDE,  
No. 9 UNION STREET,  
Bet. Market and College.

ENTIRE NEW STOCK  
OF  
HATS, CAPS,  
AND  
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods  
OF THE  
LATEST STYLES  
AND OF  
ALL QUALITIES.

RECEIVED AND OPENED A LARGE AND  
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RECEIVED AND OPENED A LARGE AND  
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OF  
HATS, CAPS,  
AND  
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods  
OF THE  
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CINCINNATI

MILLINERY & SILK HOUSE.  
TO BUYERS OF  
MILLINERY GOODS.

NEW STYLE  
SPRING BONNETS.  
HATS  
FOR  
Ladies, Misses and Children.

BONNET and TRIMMING  
RIBBONS!  
FRENCH and AMERICAN  
FLOWERS.

Our selections being MADE DAILY in NEW YORK,  
from IMPORTERS' STOCK, are such that we can  
present with confidence to Cash Buyers of Millinery  
Goods.

HENRY J. SMITH,  
24 Pearl Street, Cincinnati.

Agent for a Celebrated make of Boot Shoes, at  
Reduced Factory prices, Not  
March 28, 1863.

NEW STOCK  
OF FINE  
MILITARY GOODS,  
AT THE OLD STAND,  
56 College Street  
ONE DOOR FROM THE SQUARE.

N. DERBY,  
MILITARY TAILOR,  
AND DEALER IN FINE MILITARY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, A SPLENDID LOT  
of Officers' Fine Regulation  
OVERCOATS.  
AT LOW PRICES.

Fine Heavy Beaver Blosées  
DOUBLE and SINGLE BREASTED  
DRESS UNIFORM COATS,  
For Staff-Infantry and Cavalry.

500 Pairs Officers' Pants,  
Dark and Light Blue Vests,  
New Styles Military Vests.

Double and Single-Breasted Jackets,  
(Waist and Cloth),  
Sashes and Sword Knots,  
Small Fine Field Glasses,  
(New styles).

100 Pairs Three-Bow Gold Embroidered  
SHOULDER-STRAPS.  
For Major Generals, Brigadiers, Colonels, Lieutenants,  
Colonels, Majors, Surgeons, Captains, 1st and 2d Lieutenants,  
Staff, Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery.

Smith's Patent Metallic Straps,  
By the single pair, or hundred.

WHEELS.—Daguer, Cross Ganges, Cross  
Sobers, Hat Cases, and all kinds of Military Trunk  
wheels, Carriage, Bicycles, &c.

RUBBER GOODS.—Blankets, Fur coats,  
Silk Rubber Coats, &c.

7,000 PAPER COLLARS,  
50 Doz. Fine  
WOOLEN OVERSHIRTS.  
(Extra large and long).

Under-shirts and Drawers,  
Fine Shaker Woollen Socks,  
Gloves, Gloves, Baggage, &c.

MEASURES TAKEN FOR UNIFORMS  
and entire satisfaction guaranteed.  
500 New style gold-plated Staff Buttons, very  
fine for presentation; Gold-plated and Staff-chapel  
presentation Buttons; New-style Buttons; Silver-plated  
Buttons; Spurs; Saddle Spurs; Regulator Spurs, &c.

Officers' Entire Outfits,  
50 COLLEGE ST.  
Sign of the American Flag.

S. A. GUTMANN,  
14 UNION STREET,  
FIRST OPENING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,  
COMPRISING  
Ladies, Misses and Children's  
FINE GAITERS,  
GLOVE KID;